voted to shooting, and there is a universal wish that arrangements shall be made which will enable the American gentlemen who are about to visit the country to see it under the most favorable circumstances.

SELECTING A PLACE, But, after all, the shooting is the cause and object, the motive and the end of the visit; and everything connected with it must, for the time at least, be paramount. Foremost among the matters connected with the contest was the selection of a proper place, and it is not surprising that this engaged for a considerable time the serious attention of the persons on whom the choice devolved. Various localities in Ireland solicited the honor of being the scene of what is sure to be a memor able event; but the choice became soon narrowed to three places. There was the Phoenix Park, almost in Dublin itself, where the Lord Lieutenant resides during the summer, and where all mintary reviews are held. But it would not be easy to find within this noble park a level space 1,200 or 1,300 yards long and sufficiently free from obstacles. At least such a space could not be lenced off for the purposes of a rifle range without Murroe of Wicklow, a long, moderately wide beit or sand running northward from the town of Wicklow along the seashore. This is the ride range of the Wicklow Shooting Ciub. But it has nany drawbacks. It is twenty-eight miles dis tant from Dublin and the railway service is not the most excellent, while it would not be possible to provide suitable accommodation in the neighborhood for a tithe of the persons likely to be personally interested in the shooting matches. It is cut up by a stream which irregularly crosses the ground and spreads itself out here and there into a marsh. It is too near the railway to make the firing perfectly saie. So the chances of the Murroe of Wickiow speedily vanished, and all voices agreed in selecting the North Bull, near Dublin. THE GROUND SELECTED FOR THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE CONTEST,

The "North Bull" is a low, sandy down, elevated above the surrounding slob, on the northern side of Dublin Bay. There is a corresponding prom inence at the south side of the entrance to the channel, but it is notably smaller than is northern fellow. This North Bull is about one mile and three quarters in length, by about 750 yards across in its widest part, and it roas in a northeasterly direction, almost parallel to the northern shore of the bay, from which it is divided by a channel of about 800 to 900 yards across which at low water is almost bare. The "Buil" hes a little beyond Clontar!, opposite Dollymount, at a distance of two and a ball miles from the Dublin General Post Office. Tram cars run out there from Dublin, and the whole neighborhood is very picturesque. The whole line of roast, and the Bull itself is a memorable place in tribb bistory, being the scene of the great battle fought by Brian Boroimne, the monarch of Ireland, on Good Friday, 1014, which put an end to the Danish power in the island. This battle has sog. gested the subject of Gray's well known ode, "The Fatal Sisters." The Bull is connected with the there by a causeway and bridge; the causeway, known as the "Bull Wall," is continued in a south southeast direction toward the mouth of the river. and was erected mainly with the view of deepen-ing the river channel, by preventing the extension of the aloo, which, at low water, is of immense ex-tent.

tent.

THE SULL.

s divided along its entire length into two strips of nearly equal dimensions. The northern side is a level patten, rising gradually from the water's edge, or rather out of the side, to an elevation at its nighest point of about twenty-five seet above night waser mark. The maps mark this portion as limble to be covered by extra-rimary high thees, but no such casualty has happened within the last quarter of a century. It is, however, worth observing here that the Buil has not always body as we see it now, but has actually acquired its present size. that the Buil has not always bong as we see it now, but has actually acquired its present size, shape and consistency during the lives of the younger near of the present generation. If any one will look at the Ordinance Survey map of forty or five and-thirty years ago, prepared by Sir Thomas Lar om, of the Boyat Engineers, he will see that what was then the North Buil occupied less than had the area which it now holds as its own, and even thus contracted space could only by courtesy be styled lerva firmat at all, belonging rather to the category of marshy swamp. What is now the marther or northeastern portion of the Buil was then almost enterely covered, even at low water, and on the sue three emiliences aptear, which are marked on the map as "islands." Inose "islands" have disappeared, or rather have been annexed by the Bull, which, it is continues to progress at the same pace during the eaxt half century, will, by the end of that period, nave joined the mainland at Sution. It is showly rising; but the rate of this secular elevation is much too slow to account for the remarkable increase of the Bull. This seems mainly attributable to the fact of the growth of the slot and consequent receding of the tide. It is not so much fresh territory won by the land from the sea as uscless area surrendered by the sca because it could no longer cover it with its tides. The southern side of the Bull is mainly composed of a series of roiling sand hills, the highest of which is raised scarcely more than fifteen or The southern side of the Bull is mainly composed of a series of rolling sand hills, the highest of which is raised scarcely more than fifteen or twenty feet above the level of the northern plateau. A narrow fringe of white strand runs all along this southern side. The northern plateau is covered with a short coarse grass, mixed with moss and in some places patches of lichens appear. Rough as the nerbage is it appears to be rehshed by the small herds of cattle that usually tenant the Bull. Among the sand hills there is scarcely any vegetation, even the stender reeds when are usually found in such situations seeming to find a difficulty in obtaining 'root nord' amidst the salty soll. For all that, those sand hills are, in one way at least, a boon. From the position of the Bull it will be seen that seaward it is quite unprotected and is exposed to the cast and southeast winds which prevail in Dublin Bay and its neighborhood. Those winds would quite rake the plateau but for the interposition of the sand bills, which select it all along its southeast eage and break at least the violence of the binst, although they are not high enough to quite ward it of.

A NATURAL RIFLE GROUND.

From the loregoing description it will be seen

ward it of.

From the loregoing description it will be seen that the Bull is a natural rifle ground. It is piece of natural waste land, unavairable for tillage or any ordinary purposes of Busbandry, lying quite close to the metropolis and yet sufficiently removed from the main land to render the whites the provide of the main land to render the whites our eccese to the metropolis and yet sufficiently removed from the main land to render the whoest shooting of the most inexperienced member of the "awkward squad" perfectly innocuous. Among the laps of the sand fills (with one exception, to be presently, referred to) no spaces sufficiently open for even short ranges can be found. So the plateau is pointed out by the conformation of the locality as the exercise ground—and a cadifal place it is for the purpose. The sport sward gives excellent foothold for those who stand, and is a carpet aprend by nature for those who prefer to distract the calculation of acy marksman, while the isolated position guarantees almost absolute immunity from accident, it is not surprising that the Dublic Ride Clue should have elected that the Dublic Ride Clue should have elected that the Bull which serve as points of reference for distance or renders was the townst Guard station and the Herd's Yard. The former place is situated the Herd's Yard. The former place is situated the challengy at the entrance upon the Bull into the Causeway, and is the point hearest the short, from which it is distant about a quarter of a mile. Immediately behald the Coast Guard station the challenge is the first of about three quarters of a mile brings us to an oliong jard, lenced all round with a high stone wall in which there is a residence for a herdsman isology, "nerd", to care for the cattle which may happen to be grazing on the Bull. This yard may be seed to rest upon the earlest winds, the invariate companients of the long spring of busilia mil its alegiborhood. This shot may be considered to be the main point of it is the soo yards range; thougside is the soo range for the tense. And the stands and the contraction with the ranges. A title in front of it is the soo yards range; thougside is the soo range fails. saids tands, antic the 7000 Xards and 7100 Land | Dotses that Beat best best and bine.

THE RIFLE MATCH.

The autile in the rear. We may now look about it and all all pick in the internets: 4 the to the first, 4 100 to the angle of the light of the coming Contest.

Preparations in Ireland for the Coming Contest.

The TOPIC AMONG THE PEOPLE

The TOPIC AMONG THE PEOPLE

Description of the Ground Selected for the Match.

Dublin, May 1, 1875.

As the time approaches for the international Rich Contest—to be lought out at the end of June between the American victors of Greenow and the victors o

of "ireland's Eye," we shan have completed our survey.

THE TARGETS.

Coming back to our bosition, a little in front and to the left of the "herd's Yard." 800 yards away, directly in front of us, we see the targets. There are four of them, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, from the northern shore toward the sand hills. Each is composed of six strong upright sishs of iron boited on to a strong wooden frame. Each target is twelve feet long by six feet high. They have a round bull's eye, and, according to the Wimbledon arrangement of 1874, a surrounding space called the "centre," which is again surrounded by an "inner," all the rest being out. The targets are alternately for long and short ranges, the bull's eye for the long range being three teet in diameter, that for the short range oeing only two feet. Between each pair of targets stands a mantlet or scoring hut of wood, covered with sheet iron, properly equipped with thick plate-giass windows, slots, &c. About ten yards in iron tof target No. 4 there is also a mantlet or sentry box of Iron, in which the score marker can sit and note the firing.

There is also a large target tweive feet square, built of horizontal siabs of iron, boited on to a strong backing of wood, all fastened securely to great wooden props. Each siab is about eight inches wide. This target is intended chiefly for experimental purposes, such as testing and comparing rifles, &c.

THE RANGEE—LONG AND SHORT.

Let us now return to the "Herd's Yard," near

experimental purposes, such as testing and comparing rifles, &c.

THE RANGER—LONG AND SHORT.

Let us now return to the "Herd's Yard," near the firing station for the 800 yards range. This yard, it will be remembered, resis upon the sand hills, and the "long ranges" are a little to its left nearer the northern store. Let us now go in the other direction and cross the nearest sand hills, we find ourselves at once in a long, narrow, open space, almost level, lying in the bosom of the sand hills, Just as the outer plateau is by the law of natural selection the obvious site for long ranges, so this inner amphitheatre is a natural short range. Starting from a spot almost in a line with the front of the "Herd's Yard," and then measuring forward 300 yards nearly parallel with the time of the long range, we come upon a short-range target, built up like those already described, except that there are but three stabs, and the size of the whole is about six lect square. It has its iron mantiet in front. If we measure back again from the target a further distance of 300 additional yards, we find ourselves mounting a sand hill. Thus we find that this amphitheatre gives us a range of about 600 yards as the utmost extent of its accommodation.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Atlantic and Philadelphia clubs played their third game of the series on the Union Grounds yesterday afternoon. The attendance of specta tors was very small. Game was called at four o'clock, the Philadelphias winning the toss and sending the Atlantics to the bat. During the game Nichols, the third baseman of the Atlantics, made several good plays, winning rounds of applause. Fuimer, McMallin and Snyder, of the Philadelphia nine, distinguished themselves both in the field and at the bat. The Philadelphias would find it a nard matter to obtain Folmer's peer at short-stop. The Atlantics, as a general thing show seine signs of improvement. Clinion, as pitcher, ap-pears to cause a little "uncasiness" to those who are compelled to bat his delivery. The game throughout was well contested. The following is PHILADELPHIA ATLANTIC

Andy, r. ... 0 1 0 3 0 0 Andy, r. ... 0 1 0 0 3 1 Meyerie, lst b. 0 0 18 0 2 Fisher, p. ... 0 1 0 0 2

of game-One hour and forty minutes.

BASE PALL NOTES.

The Philadelphia and Mutual clubs play this The Staten Island Cricket and Base Ball Club will play their first game this season at Camp Washington to-morrow afternion with the Ar-lington Club, of East Grange, N. J.

DEERFOOT PARK.

THIRD DAY OF THE SPRING TROTTING MEETING-LOTTIE THE WINNER OF THE 2:33 BACE-THR THREE MINUTE PURSE POSTPONED AFTER PIVE

The third day of the spring trotting meeting at Deergoot Park proved eminently satisfactory. The weather was pleasant, the track in excellent fix and the sport of the most interesting and exciting nature.

Two events were on the card-the first being a purse of \$200, for horses that never beat three minutes, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Of thirteen entries eight respended to the judges call-John H. Phillips' bay stallion Compeer (winner of the 3:10 race, first day the meeting), William O'Connor's bay mare Edith, William S. Thom's gray gelding Henry Miller. Peter Manee's bay gelding Cantevello, Dr. Hurd's black mare Elizabeth, Thomas Conner's black geiding Vulcan. John Spian's chestnut gelding Brilliant and J. Waiker's black gelding First of May. Compeer was the favorite over the field, \$100 to \$46. proved a dead heat between Miller and Compeer. in 2:40%. The latter won the second in 2:41, when Vulcan captured the third and fourth in 2:42 and 2:41%. Vuican was now the savorite, and 2:42 and 2:41%. Voican was now the lavorite, and it was thought impossible by his friends for him to lose it, but Miller and Compeer landed under the string head and head, and another dead neat, in 2:44%, was recorded. Darkness approaching, the race wis postponed until to-day at two o'clock. There are out three to finish the contest, as Brilliant and Edzabeth remain in the stable under the rule.

initiand Elizabeth remain in the stable under the rule.

The second contest was a purse of \$300, for horses that never beat 2:35, mile heats, best three in five, in narness, which brought to the score a "not head"—J. H. Pinlips' bay geiding Deceiver, W. S. Thom's brown geiding Pinl O'Neil, Jr., J. H. Goldsmith's bay mare bottle, T. E. Bailey's white geiding White Cloud, and J. Walker's brown mare Lady Annie. Is the pools before the start White Cloud brought \$40, Lady Annie \$16, Phil O'Neil \$24, Lottle \$20, and Deceiver \$12. Lottle won the first heat in 2:35, when White Cloud went in and captured the second and third in 2:37, and 2:31, j., in the second heat Lady Annie was distanced for four driving. White Cloud and Lottle now sold on even terms, 2 to 1 over the field. Goldsmith's mare won the fourth heat in magnificent sivile, after a severe struggle with White Cloud, beating him out half a head in 2:345, and she also was credited with the filth and the race, after one of the precises tussies with White Cloud that was ever seen on any track, coming under the string in advance by half a length in 2:35, white Cloud gades second and Phil O'Neil third money.

Deeproof Park, Parkyllag, L. L. May 13, 1875—

DEERPOOT PARK, PARKVILLE, L. I., May 13, 1875-PHERPOOT ARE. THE SPRING TROTTING MEETING— FIRST RACE—Furse of \$200, for horses that never beat three minutes; mile neats, best ture in five, in aarness; \$115 to the urst, \$65 to the second and \$20 to the third horse. Judges—Messrs. Currey, Corr and McManon.

Thomas Conners' blk. g. Vulcag	4	5	1	1	4	
J. H. Phillips' b. s. Compeer	0	1	7	6	0*	
W. S. Thom's gr. g. Heary Miller	0	4	2	2	0*	
John Spinu's ch. g. Brilliant	3	3	13	3	3	
Dr. Hura's olk, m. Enzabeth	6	7	6	5	5	
W. O'Connor's b. m. Edith	6	2	4	7	dr.	
John Walker's bik. g. First of May	7	- 13	5	4	dr.	
Peter Mance's D. g. Cantevello						
Quarter, Ha	arter. Half.		Mile.			

1:19% 1:20 1:22 * Postponed until to-day at two o'clock. SAME DAY-SECOND RADE .- Purse of \$200, for

to be known to be appreciated. In the first place. the free gift of a sum sufficient to found an institution for the public good is of itself enough to attract the attention of the world when left by will. But when a wealthy gentleman gives that sum during his lifetime, so that he may see for himself its good results-not only gives but gives freely and in such a manner that the institution he has founded will never be trammelled by half measures or restrictions that make some gifts a burden to their recipients-then the people may well rise up and call him blessed. Unquestionably this college will give a new impetus to the progress of music in America, and be the means of placing us at the head of musical nations. A country whose population is made up from that of every other country in the world may reasonably be expected to reproduce the best characteristics of each. The voices of American giris are celebrated for their peculiar, rich and birdlike quality. Although we have not yet produced a tenor of great distinc-tion, we have given the world one of its greatest prime donne in the person of Miss Clara Louise Kelloge. We have numerous good orchestras and singing societies, and it only needs a little encouragement to show what we can do when put upon our mettle. The gentleman who has devoted his means to this end will find, as soon as his name is given publicity, that

republics are not always ungrateful. The names of the gentlemen who compose the board of trustees are sufficient guarantee that there is nothing mythical or speculative in the plans of the American College of Music. They are pine in number and it is safe to say that a stronger board has seldom sat at the head of any institution in this country, and the generous donor may congratulate himself upon having procured names that will carry so much weight and dignity with them. They are as follows:-Mr. Henry G. Stephins, than whom no man is better known as a patron of music in this city or as one who sympapatron of music in this city or as one who sympatuitizes with every generous enterprise for the asstetic education of the people; Mr. Marshail of Roberts, whose close connection with art is too well known to need repeating; William Eimer, M. J., who is really the projector of this great school; Mr. William H. Vanderbuit, a wealthy and prominent citizen; Mr. Aired Simmison, well known in fluancial circles as an honorable and successful man of business; Mr. Charles L. Tiffany, allea a well-known man of business; ex-Governor Morgan; Judge Jewett and Attorpey General Edwards Pierrepont. These hast three nables have been belove the public so long and in such distinguished connection that they need no introduction not only to New York, but to the country at large. It will be seen at a glance that this Board and been an an all the public so long and in such distinguished connection that they need no introduction not only to New York, but to the country at large. It will be seen at a glance that this Board and been an an speak of the public so long and in such distinguished connection that they need no introduction not only to New York, but to the country at large. It will be seen at a glance that this Board and been an an all the public so long and in such distinguished connection that they need no introduction not only to New York, but to the country at large. It will be seen at a glance that the Board and been an an all the public so long and in such distinguished connection that they need no introduction not only to New York, but to the country at large. It will be seen at a glance that the Board and been an any be added, but that is a matter for the future. Its strength is concentrated now.

Since the plains of the American College of Music were first made known Dr. Eliner nos that interviews with and received letters from wealthy gentlement offering to endow scholarshibs or to do anything they can to further the good work. One sent the plain of the thizes with every generous enterprise for the

September or even sooner. A lieballe representative visited the Grand Opera Bouse for the purpose of seeing for himsels how well it was adapted to the purpose of the school, and he was thoroughly surprised at what he saw. The white marble building on Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street does not contain the opera house proper; that is in the rear, running nearly through to Ninth avenue. The main building contains the offices mately occurred by the Erie Railway Company. There are four stories of rooms, each story communicating by broad stairways of black walnut. There are two rooms that would do for concarts, which hold 2,000 persons each. In the days of Pisk these two rooms were one, with a ceiling thirly-two feetings and a gallery running all around, and this was the bairroom. Now it is divided into two rooms, with ceilings of sixteen and a half feet in height. The rooms that were occupied by the officers of the company are about twenty in number, and are all elegantity papered and frescosi and finished in black wainut, and are excellently shapted for class rooms. Everything about the building is of the most elaborate and substantial contracter, and no pains were spared to make this indeed a grand opera bouse. There are spiendid arrangements in case of fre—the most perfect in the dity, we are told. Even the ceilar is a model in its way, and is high, dry and well ventiliated. On every floor of the building there are doors communicating with the auditorium. Altogether it seems as though some higher power were at work to bring a noble institution like the College of Mosse to wipe off the cloud from the innocent brow of the Grand Opera House. An informal meeting of the trustees was neld Wednesday night.

TRIALS OF POLICEMEN.

Commissioner Voorhis held court at Police Readquarters vesterday to try policemen on complaints by citizens. The first case of interest called was that of patroiman Jeremiah Mahoney, of the Pourin precinct, who stood charged with having received from Thomas Wild, of No. 107 Cherry street, the sum of \$20, paid for the purpose of having the officer use his influence to procure the release of a boy named William Chifford, arrested on a charge of larceny. An indictment was found against the boy above named on the 17th of August 1872, but he managed to evade the police until May 22, 1874, when he was arrested by Mahoney.

Wild claims that he received \$20 from Clifford's mother and paid the same to Mahoney, but the latter denies that he ever received the money. He admitted having been approached on the subject by Wild, but says that he refused the professal write. The case was referred to the full Board. Patrolman John Purvis, of the Sixteenth precinct, was arrasped on the charge of having insuited, abused and illegally arrested Mrs. Elizabeth canfleid, residing at No. 537 West Seventeenth street. From the evidence it appears that shortly before twelve octook on the night of May it Mrs. Canfleid west to 2 fluor saloon in Tenth avenue, near sixteenth street, for the purpose of diding her husband and bringing him home. While thus engaged she was approached by Officer Purvis, was carrested her on a charge of disorderly conduct, which charge, however, was not entertained by the sergeant in count yesterday and told a plifful story. She was freely and renders but fittle assistance to her lamily of seven small children. On the night in question, she claims, the officer, seeing her alone, made indecent proposals to her, and on being indignantly refused, she also telling him that she would bring the matter before his superior officers, the policeman iterally dragged her to the station, tearing her flowed her all discounts and threatly dragged for the therethy tragged her to the station, tearing her policeman denied the alleged brutality, and boy above named on the 17th of August, 1872, but ery step. The policeman denied the alleged brutality, and seeris that the woman was disorderly.

The case was referred to the full Board.

THE LIVINGSTONE MURDER.

It has been ascertained by the police of Jersey City that Pall Reilly, the alleged murderer of Livingstone, is secreted in New York. He has been recently seen several times in a saloon at the corner of Houston street and Broadway. Two detectives went in pursuit jesterday, but failed to

South Carolina; Secretary General, Mr. George W. Harris, of Penusylvania; Treasurer General, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., of New York; Assistant Scoretary General, Richard I. Manning, of Maryland; Assistant Treasurer General, William B. Dayton, of New Jersey; Chapian, Rev. M. S. Hutton, of

of New Jersey; Chapian, Rev. M. S. Hutton, of New York.

Mr. Fish, upon accepting the office to which he has now been re-ciented seven times—thus showing that he is even worse than a third termer—acknowledged in a few felicitious words the compilment paid to him. He had now ueen President General of the Society of the Cincinnation twen ty-one years, he said. At the time of his first election he was already in public life, and he had been in office during the greater portion of these twenty-one years; but among all the positions be had ever held this was the one decreas to him. His femarks were received with hearty applause.

it was stated in correction of a statement that It was stated in correction of a statement that appeared yesterday that the late treasurer, General Teuch Thighman, was not in default in his accounts with the society of the Cincinnati, but simply had not made a statement of his accounts before his deata, which was sudden. The 'escultion adopted on Wednesday by the society wather to take steps in order to seeme out account from General Highman's executors.

from General Highman's executors.

An ANGERT RELIC.

Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Jr., presented to the society a dozen forks, once belonging to General Washington and formerly in possession of the society. They are plain, three-prouged steel forks, with horn bandles and silver tips. This curiosity will provably be sent to the Centennial Exhibition, along with many of the other relies of the household of the "Father of his Country."

After transacting miscellaneous business of no special interest, the society adjourned, and after innessent the designates were driven to the Park in the elegant carriages belonging to the members of the New York State society. In the evening the grand banquet took place in the great hail at Delmonico's. All the delegates and most of the members of the State society were present

of the New York State modely. In the evening the grand banquet took piace in the great nail at Deimonico's. All the delegates and most of the members of the State society were present to join in this renewal of old triendships formed in memory of their forefathers' fellowship in arms. The dinner was a great success and reflected much credit upon Mr. Deimonico, as well as upon General Courrane, of the State society, who was intrusted with the arrangements. The speeches were all of a convivial and humorous character. Mr. Fish presided in virtue of his office as President General, and alluded in fitting words to the glorious memories which clustered around the lounders of this association and for the perpetuation of which the latter was formed. All the speccaes, in fact, presided this delegated in the latter was formed. All the speccaes, in fact, presented this delegated until a late hour, and the memoers finally separated with hearty hand-

mending that Congress make no further appropriation for the present toward the improvement

priation for the present toward the improvement of the channel. Congress, however, made no appropriation last year for the purpose, and awaits the report of the Hoard of its own appointment before disbursing any more money. It is said by the irinds of the Huprovement, as carried out according to General Newton's Ideas, that the petitioners old not seriously consider what they were doing and that the pies of interference with the oviser trade was more imaginary than real, as there are no oyster bels in the neighborhood, and the only trade carried on is what is known as "frestening," which is not of consequence compared with the great advantages of an improvement in the channel.

The plan originated by General Newton, and which has been in great part carried out, was to relieve vessels from inconveniences by means of dises so constructed as to keep the caannel clear of sediment and afford boats a clear course through the Kull von Kull, and some 1,000 feet of the diske, running from howinan Hook, will be completed this week, and on completion of this part the work will be discontinued, not to be resumed until after the report of the Board of Engineers. This disk was to ran out to a point near shooter's Island, where it would meet another disk connecting at right angles with a trird, which would start from the shore near the railroad at Engabethport, and run parallel with the one from Howland Hook. The disk from Howland Hook would be sixteen and a baif feet in depth—the lowest depth of the channel around Kill von Kull—and would form the main passage, the two other disks being accessories to the object in view—viz., to project the vessels from the two bars at this point, one of which is to the west of the Lower Stake is a dist, and at times as many as twonty boats have been seen here aground. It get around to Kill von Kull it is necessary to head above the bar at the Corner Stake, and then to come down and go around the bar below Shooter's Island, the width between the two bars being over two handers wards. The disk

and go around the bar below Shooter's Island, the width between the two bars being over two handred yards. The dike from Howland's Hoos would run in a straight line between the Corner Stake and Shooter's Island in a depth of sixteen and a half feet of water, right out into the channel and on to Kill von Kuil. At the present time the flat is constantly the receptacle of sediment lodged there, on the obb tide by the waters from Nowark Bay, out of the Passaic and Hackensack rivers. Alongshide the dikes, such as General Newton proposed to form them, there were sure to be currents which would sweep away these settlings on the charnel bed and so arrange the separation of the house at Shooter's Island that no obstacles to the movements of the boats could arise.

The opposition of some of the Staten Islanders, however, has succeeded in stopping the work for the present, but it is said that many of the petitioners alleady reget the part they took in inpeding the improvement of the channel. At all events, several months must now clause before the Board of Engineers can make a report, and then further delay will ensue before congress can grant an appropriation. Some the amay be formed of the importance of an improvement in the channel at the points above manded when it is remembered that bonts from all parts of the Southers coast, canal boats and steam propellers, pass through this points and when been boated through this point in a year, and over 5,000,000 more have passed from other ports. The grave importance, therefore, of an improvement in the channel at Shooter's Island and its vicinity would seem to claim acknowledgment. It is said that ne men engaged in the "Freehening" of opsters at the place do not number many more than half seem to claim asknowledgment. It is said that the men engaged in the "freshening" of oysters at the place do not number many more than half

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.

R. H. Olmstead died at the Long Island College Hospital, Henry street, yesterday forenoon, from Deceased was found seated on a bench near the sixib avenue estrance to Prospect Park a lew days ago, bireding from a wound in the head, which he indicted himself. He gave as an oxone for the rash deed financial difficulties. He was a native of the United States, was twenty-five years of age, and leaves a rife who resides at No. 154 NYLB AWARD. SIXLL AVOLUE.

AN INTER-INDIAN WAR.

Breaking Out of Hostilities Between the Snakes and Sioux.

SKETCH OF AN ANCIENT NATION.

A Great Chief and His Friendship for the Whites.

ON THE PLAINS, May 7, 1875. Some days ago the telegraph informed the read-

ers of the HERALD that the Stonx and Arrapahoe Indians had gone to fight the Shoshones. We now have the first bit of indian news in this cam paign, which comes to us from the Wind River Valley, and is in favor of the Sioux, they having stelen some ponies from the Shoshones. The Shoshones, or Snake Indians—as they are best known by the latter name-possess an uncommon history and have been at war with the Sloux for overhalf a century. A residence of over three years among them will enable me to tell you something about them. Their earliest recollection, they say, of white men is of Lewis and Clarke, who, in 1806, came up the Missouri River in the middle of the hot moon (August) and ascending the Jefferson Fork, tied their boat and came to the village. The tribe then numbered 13,000 souls and was under a great chief named Cameahwait, who really seems to have been a great man and a sort of King Philip in the West. The Indians were greatly excited at the approach of the white men, and some wanted to kill them, but Cameanwait bade them be quiet and sent out sixty warriors to receive and welcome the strangers. The great chief met them at the to a lodge made of new skins, where he washed their feet, gave them food and ordered the whole tribe to show them every respect. He sent young men to wait on Lewis and Clarke and offered them young women for wives while they stayed in his village. This royal host seems to have entertained the white men as became a king, and when they departed he accompanied them with an immense retinue to their oats. The Snakes, or, in their language, the Shoshones, in those days (1806) were scattered over a large territory and claimed all the lands between the Columbia River and Missouri Valley. They roamed principally on Green River, Bear River, Sweetwater, the Colorado and Platte rivers, and had vast herds, numbering tens of thousands. Their neighbors were the Sloux, Blackfeet, Comanches, Minnetarees and Pawkees, and they were constantly at war. The Snakes were a TERROR TO ALL NATIONS,

and they fought with a desperation and bravery equal to the Greeks and Romans. Carrying immense shields of buffalo hide on their left arms and spears in their right hands they advanced to battle on foot, and nothing could exceed the ferocity or persistency of their attack. It was not until 1816 that they obtained guns and learned to use them. They bought their arms from the Yellowstone Indians, who said they got them from fur dealers (probably the Northwest Fur Company). Schoolcraft thinks the Shoshone Indians were one of the primary stocks of Rocky Mountain Indians, but in this he was mistaken. The Snakes say they came from the south, and they are undoubtedly a branch of the Camanches. This view is sustained by General Alvord, now Paymaster General of the army, who served thirty years in the West, and by Colonel Cady, who knew the Snakes for forty years, and in 1863, at Fort Laramie, recorded them as an offshir of the Comanche family. What caused them to separate from the Comanches, or when the separation took place is not particularly known, but the Snake traditions put the independence of the tribe at 1780 to 1787, and that is probably about the time they separated from the parent stem of tue tribe.

The decay of the Snake tribe has been very marked. In 1845 they were divided into two distinct tribes, Eastern and Western Shoshones, and in 1850 they broke up into four bands, Root Eaters, Buffalo Eaters, Sheep Eaters and Honey Eaters. The tribe in 1850 numbered 4,500 souls. In 1849 they had declared war against the whites, and for a time necessitated the abandonment of the route to California. They were among the few Indians who understood the efficiency of a charge in battle. From behind a hill they would dash out on their swift ponies, swoop down on a train and shoot or tomahawk the drivers almost before any one could draw a revolver. From Sweetwater to Green hiver the road is marked with graves of emigrants slaughtered by the Snakes, and almost every nill and canon has a history of blood and

In 1890 the Snakes were divided into Lake Diggers, Salmon Eaters, Sheep Eaters and Bullato Eaters. Sheep Eaters and Bullato Eaters, In the winter of 1833 the bands, after a long truce, naving tocome again and the sheep the sheet of the she

greatest bravery, dashing into a cave where some Cheyennes had taken roinge, and with his own hand killing and dragging out by the nair a warrior whom he scalped. At another time Washakie charged alone some stony who were crossing a ford, and, with a sabre, cut down and

Washakie charged alone some Sionx who were crossing a ford, and, with a sabre, cut down and killed a warrior.

Washakie is about sixty years of age and one of the finest loosing indians I ever saw. He is over six feet tail, perfectly proportioned and his face closely resembles that of Washington, as seen in Peale's paintings. He dresses in clitzen's cottling, and fights with a sabre and revolver. If Sioux and Arapances, as reported, have gone down in force to the Wind River Valley, to make war on him they will did the old warrior ready to receive them, and, unless I am much mistaken, they will in the end get the worst of it. Colonel Baker, of Pegan fame, is in command of the Wind River district, and of course will do all ne can to aid Washakie in repelling his enemies. Last summer when General Sherldan sent out Captain Bates to attack the Sioux on the head of Powder River for the murder of white men Washakie sent 100 warriors along to help the troops. Licutenant Young was shot down in the battle by a ball through the knee, and the Snake Indiana defended his body until he could be got of the meid, and thus saved his life.

APPRENTICES FOR THE NAVY.

THE FRIGATE MINNESOTA DESIGNATED AS A RE-CEIVING SHIP-THE TERMS UPON WHICH THE

BOYS ARE ENLISTED. The steam frigate Minnesota, now stationed in this harbor, has been designated as receiving ship for boys between the ages of sixteen and eighteen, to be trained for the naval service under certain specified regulations. Already a number of lads, with the consent of their parents, have joined the vessel, where they are to remain under instruction until they reach the age of twenty-one, when they will be enlisted in the service of the United States. This experiment, for it can be called hardly anything else, judging by past experience, it is thought will be productive of considerable good, both in respect to opening an honorable and useful career to the boys and also in respect to im. proving the character of seamen employed on American ships-of-war. On former occasions youths were taken as naval apprentices with the prospect, if exhibiting proficiency in studies and correct deportment, of being sent to the Academy at Annapolis for further instruction, so as to qualify them to become midshipmen and thus

at Annapolis for further instruction, so as to qualify them to become midshipmen and thus commence on the road that leads to the nighest rank in the naval service. But the plan did not work well and it had to be abandoned.

The Secretary of the Navy now proposes to fake boys between the ages above mentioned of robust frame, intelligent, healthy constitutions and five feet one inch without shoes, on board national vessels. The education will only comprise plant English branches, alternating with practical seamanable and other professional occupations designed to prepare them to be sailors in the navy. The boys are entisted at the rate of \$10.50 per mouth and one ration. While serving on the Minnesota in this harbor they may, if deserving, be promoted to the rating of first class boys, and on sea-going vessels will be entitled to higher ratings at the discretion of their commanding others, as a reward for proficiency and good cenduct. Boys on being efficient and good enduct. Boys on being efficient and good enduct. Boys on being efficient allowed to go on saore at the discretion of their commanding others. They cannot said any portion of their pay to their parents, but are allowed to draw monthly \$1 for pocket money, and are also allowed to go on saore at the discretion of the commanding officer.

Boys who may be recommended for honorable discharge upon the expiration of their emistiment are to receive continuous service tickets entitiing them to turee months' extra pay and the addition of \$1 per mouth to their pay, provided they re-edited in the service, or having contracted disease in the line of duty, are entitled to and will receive pensions. In some cases an imperiest knowledge of reading and writing will not be regarded as a barrier, and preference will be given to the sons of old sailors and solders.

These terms appear to be quite liberal, and so far there is a good prospect of obtaining a large number of youths. The Minnesota is a fine vessel, and the service of feetr country. The Saime is stationed at P

NEW YORK CITY.

Matilda Schwab, living at No. 68 avenue A, waite playing on some beams yesterday afternoon, accidentally fell, sustaining a fracture of the leg. She was taken to Believue Hospital. Samuel Frank, aged thirteen years, of No. 51

Eldridge street, was accidentally run over by a truck at the corner of Canal and Eleridge streets last night, sustaining a fracture of the leg.

Eliza Hoimes, forty years of age, living at No. 338 East Twenty-fifth street, died suddenly at her residence last night without medical attendance. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

Charies Henni, aged two years, died yesterday at the residence of his parents, No. 024 East Eleventh street, from injuries received on the 8th inst., by being run over by a butcher's wagon. John Pebler, a child six years of age, was severely injured by falling down an embankment at Sixty-ninth street and Ninth avenue yester-day afternoon. He was taken to his residence. Francis Mann, residing at No. 242 East Forty-

second street, accidentally fell off the platform of a Third avenue car, at the corner of Broome street and the sowery, last night, breaking his

Jeremiah Sheahan, of No. 147 Leonard street, while at work on the building No. 09 Mercer street, accidentally fell from the second to the first floor, sustaining severe internal injuries. was sent to Benevue Hospital.

Theodore Reed, the young man who stabbed his stepfather, the particulars of which crime were tully given in the Herald of yesterday, was committed to the Tombs yesterday by Coroner Croker to await the result of the inquest, which will be held in a lew days.

A gang of thieves boarded the schooner Ann Ex-Giover, Captain Terry, lying at pier 13 North River, on Monday evening, and stole the ship's coronometer. The captain immediately gave onase, and the thieves sunding themselves so closely pursued dropped their booty and escaped. Tae Roman Catholic Church of St. Bernard, in West Fourteenth street, of which flev. Gabriel Healey is pastor, will be dedicated on Sonday, the 50th Inst., by Cardinal McCloskey, assisted by Eishop McQuide, of Romester. A large number of priests will be present and the ceremonies will be very imposing.

The members of the Senior Debating Society of St. John's Coilege, Fordham, gave a literary entertainment in the coilege hall yesterday, consisting of debates and recitations. The relatives and rriends of the collegians were present in large numbers, and testified their hearty appreciation of the order of exercises and the intellectual manner in which the debates and recitations were

While Mrs. A. H. Baldwin and child, and Mrs. D. A. Baidwin, residing at the Gramercy Park Hotel, horses took fright and ran away, throwing the driver from his seat. Holding the child in her arms Mrs. A. H. Baidwin endeavored to jump from the vehicle, but in doing so the infant received a severe cut in the forehead. No one else was injured. were riding in a carriage yesterday noon the

The commencement exercises of the Law School of the University of the City of New York will be held this evening at Steinway Hall, at eight o'clock. Chancellor Crosby, D. D., LL. D., will preside and forty-one members. Short addresses will be made by F. B. Jennings, A. Lybolt, J. A. Cantor, J. I. Stein, J. D. Ahrens and M. J. Keogn, of the class, and an address to the class by Mr. W. R. Martin, An essay prize of \$250 and prizes of \$150 for the best written and \$100 for th

BROOKLYN.

Henry Abern, aged six years, fell off the dock at the foot of Reid street, South Brooklyn, yesterday aternoon, and was drowned. The body was taken o the residence of his parents, No 214 Conover-treet. Coroner Simms was notified to noid an in-

Owen Tulley was arraigned before Judge Reynolds, in the City Court, yesterday, on a charge of mayhem. He was accused of biting the thumb nearly off of Walter Westlake, with whom he quarrelied on a Myrtle avenue car. The accused was admitted to ball in the sum of \$2,000.

Mary Williams, of No. 162 Eldridge street; Mary Vilson, of No. 185 Cherry street, and James T. Raymond, of No. 538 Third street, New York, were arrested by two of the Central Office police yester-day on suspicion of shoplifting. Three coats, a often from Messrs, Wolf & Levy, of No. 121 Faiton street, were found in the possession of Mrs. Wil-liams. The prisoners were locked up to answer.

The Board of Estimates met yesterday and received estimates of expenses from several of the departments of the city government for the year 1876. The amount raised for city purposes during toe current fiscal year was \$5,501,116 24 and for the country government \$1,501,709 84. The Department of Assessments calls for \$38,150; the Mayor's office, \$15,509; floard of Audit, \$6,000; floard of Aldermen, \$40,000; accept of city that and assistants, \$5,400; Fourth District Court, \$7,116.